THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Business and professional cards, not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855.—tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. tf.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

GEN. B. M. EDNEY
WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.
Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb.12'57]y

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

SPRING GOODS!
—0—
GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.
April 9, 1857.

North Carolina Form Book.
JUST received and for SALE at
ASTON'S.

$100 REWARD!
BROKE JAIL!!

THE above reward will be paid for the arrest of ELLSBERRY JOHNSON and JOHN C. HOOPER, who made their escape from the Jail of Buncombe county on Monday night last.

JOHNSON, who is under sentence of death, is about 25 years of age, light hair, fair complexion, rather a mean countenance, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and weighs probably from 150 to 160 pounds.

JOHN HOOPER was brought here from Jackson county, charged with murder, and is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 25 years old, weighs probably 150 or 160 pounds, light or sandy hair and beard.

One Hundred Dollars will be paid for their arrest and confinement in any Jail so that they can be brought back, or Fifty Dollars for either of them.

G. W. HAMPTON,
Sheriff of Buncombe County.
Asheville, Dec. 3, 1857.

LIGHT READING.
All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at ASTON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Gaines, Deaver & Co.,
Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern Made
BOOTS & SHOES.
Asheville, July 24, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman. J. B. RANKIN,
R. H. CHAPMAN.
Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

BLUE STONE.
500 pounds Blue Stone, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.
Are receiving an additional stock of Ready Made
Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry,
Watches, &c., &c.,
making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24, 1857.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

VOLUME 9—No. 37.] THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1858. [WHOLE No. 453.

Place an Enduring Tablet over the Spot where Repose the Remains of those you Love.

New Marble Yard,
GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of this and adjoining Districts, that they have opened a **MARBLE YARD** in the Town of Greenville, on the Lot opposite the *Mansion House*, and adjoining Dr. Bell's Hotel, where they will promptly and faithfully attend to all orders for

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
And any other style of Work in their line.

Having had an experience of over fifteen years in this business, they have no doubt of their ability to give ample satisfaction to all who may entrust them with their orders.
CHALMERS & ALLEN.
October 29th, 1857. 3m

Concentrated Lye.

Warranted to make soap without lime or ashes, and with but little trouble; making a good article of soft washing soap at a cost of about 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not ASTON.
August 13, 1857.

This Way, Squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854'5 together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.
BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.
Counsellor at Law.
One Volume of nearly 600 pages. Just recevived and for sale at ASTON'S.
On the receipt of $4.00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. Address
E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, N. C.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership or the purpose of conducting the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of **GAINES, DEAVER & CO.**, where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.
M. M. GAINES,
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.
Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

The Third Volume
OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE
OPENS WITH THE YEAR 1858.

IT is commended to the patronage of the people of North Carolina, and the whole country, as the organ of the North Carolina Conference.

THE CHEAPEST,
AND ONE OF THE BEST
FAMILY RELIGIOUS
NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED
IN THE SOUTH.
Terms: $1,50 A YEAR
IN ADVANCE.
NO DEPARTURE FROM THIS RULE
Address the Editor,
REV. R. T. HEFLIN,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 21, 1858. 3m.

DR. C. N. CANDLER

HAS returned to Asheville and resumed the practice of Medicine. Office at Gudger's Hotel.
January 28, 1858.

DONE SO SLICK
That Asheville is Bound to Shine.

THE subscriber feels thankful for past patronage from the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country, and is now better prepared to do work with neatness and despatch than ever before, and intends to try to do his work so that it will increase his business. Any person wanting Carriages or Buggies made, or repaired, will find it to their advantage to call and examine his work and prices before making contracts elsewhere.

Good lumber, corn, wheat, flour, bacon or lard, will be taken for work. Repairing must be paid for before it leaves the shop, as he works too low to have to earn his pay two or three times.

Shop in the south end of Asheville, near the branch. Call and make contracts.
W. T. CARTER.
Asheville, January 28, 1858.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.
ALSO,
Call and examine a large assortment of
TIN WARE,
of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.
Any article in my line made to order at short notice.
H. LINDSEY.
Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE*. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country producetaken in exchange for Goods.
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 2, 1857.

GUDGER'S (Late Smith's)
HOTEL
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETOR of this long established and widely known House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that it has recently been entirely refitted, and all its appointments re-arranged upon the most convenient and comfortable plan.

He desires to call the attention of the Southern people, who may desire a pleasant and comfortable
Summer Home,
to the advantages to be enjoyed here. He has good rooms, neatly furnished, polite and attentive servants, and his table shall be supplied with every comfort and luxury which the country affords. His personal attention will be devoted exclusively to the comfort of his guests.

No more pleasant summer resort than Asheville can be found any where. With a moral, intelligent and refined population, four churches, and a flourishing Female College, a pure and bracing atmosphere and water as bright and sparkling as ever gushed from the earth, the invalid or the seeker of pleasure can pass his time agreeably and profitably.

He may mention that strong
Sulphur and Chalybeate Water
has within a few days been discovered within two or three minutes walk of the Hotel.

Thankful for the liberal patronage of last season, he invites his friends and the public generally to call upon him, promising that neither money or labor shall be spared to render their sojourn pleasant and agreeable.
J. H. GUDGER, *Proprietor.*
Asheville, April 2, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st January, 1857. W. D. RANKIN,
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

REEMS' CREEK
SONS OF TEMPERANCE
HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR MALES & FEMALES.

REV. J. A. REAGAN, Pres. and Teacher of Natural and Moral Sciences.
J. H. CALFEE, Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.

The next session of the above named Institution will commence on Friday the 2nd of April, prox. Tuition ranges from $4 to $14 per session of five months.

Board in families, $1 25 per week.

Cabins at 50 cents per session for those who wish to board themselves. Contingent expenses 25 cents, paid in advance.

For particulars apply to
J. S. WEAVER.
Reems' Creek, Jan. 21, 1858.

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Bank of East Tennessee.

THE undersigned will take on debts, or for Goods purchased, bills of the "Bank of East Tennessee," at 30 cents to the dollar.
Application must be made soon.
SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
Asheville, June 4th, 1857.

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.
April 16.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
August 7, 1856.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf

The Pass of Death.

It was a narrow pass,
Watered with human tears,
For Death had kept the outer gate
Almost six thousand years.
And the ceaseless tread of the world's feet
Was ever in my ears—
Thronging, jostling, hurrying by,
As if they were only born to die.

A stately king drew near,
This narrow pass to tread;
Around him hung a gorgeous robe,
And a crown was on his head;
But Death, with a look of withering scorn,
Arrested him and said,
"In humble dress must the king draw near,
For the crown and the purple are useless here."

Next came a man of wealth,
And his eye was proud and bold,
And he bore in his hand a lengthy scroll,
Telling of sums untold;
But death, who careth not for rank,
Careth as little for gold—
"Here that scroll I cannot allow,
For the gold of the richest is powerless now."

Another followed fast,
And a book was in his hand,
Filled with the flashes of burning thought
That are known in many a land;
But the child of genius quailed to hear
Death's pitiless demand—
"Here that book cannot enter with thee,
For the bright flash of genius is nothing to me."

Next came a maiden fair,
With that eye so deeply bright,
That stirs within you strange, sweet care,
Should you meet on a summer night;
But Death, ere the gentle maid passed thro'
Snatched away its light—
"Beauty is power in the world," he saith,
"But what can it do in the Pass of Death?"

A youth of sickly mien
Followed in thoughtful mood,
Whose heart was filled with love to God
And the early brotherhood;
Death felt he could not quench the heart
That lived for other's good—
"I own," cried he, "the power of love,
I must let it pass to the realms above!"

The Chinese in California--The Mines.

A San Francisco correspondent of a Northern paper writes as follows on these two topics:

"The whole business of the mines is changed or is changing. It is becoming a fixed occupation, with its joint-stock associations, its regular employers and directors, its local usages and laws, its communities, its towns, and cities even. Works costing hundreds of thousands and extending for miles, conveying water by long acqueducts; tunnels cut through mountains; dams, turning the beds of streams; shafts, piercing deeply into the bosom of lofty hills; galleries cut out of solid rock; sluices and canals, and terraces; roads constructed among the gorges of the mountains, scraped from their sides, surmounting the passes of the Sierra Nevada; such are some of the works, besides the building of towns and erection of bridges, public buildings, &c., &c.

"The Chinese have added more largely to our population the past year than any other people. They are now numerous in nearly all parts of the State. At Sacramento there is a long street which is chiefly Chinese. In this city, there are sections, alleys, streets, chiefly occupied by them, with their shops, storehouses, markets, and places of residence. You will see immediately opposite the entrances to one of their places, the little altar-like establishment and gilt paper and Josh sticks, which you will observe in like places at Canton. They retain the *tail*, the flowing trowsers, the tunic, the high-sold wooden shoes of their native land. They are barred from all intermixture with the Christian population by the insurmountable difficulties of language, of color, and of habits. Their civilization is probably as old as the bones of Julius Cæsar, and in some things not inferior to *ours;* but ages must elapse before they can understand and adopt the the usages of the moderns.

"Yet the Chinese, possessing enough with us to demonstrate the unity of the human family, have built up a structure of society so different, that it is impossible for us to dwell in it—for them to adapt themselves to ours. Their language might be the tongue of the "folks in the moon," and have as much affinity—their customs might be those of the denizens of Mars, and scarcely be more strange; and the conscience of a Chinaman is to be reached by means to us as incomprehensible as is our moral judgment an enigma to them. Indeed it is difficult to find any media of association. With us, they cannot be of us. It is to be a problem demanding the best care of wisdom—*what is to be the status of Chinadom in the American commonwealth?* That the Celestials are to be numerous upon this coast—that thus the circle of humanity is to meet and mingle—laws decreed in the grand moral government of the world, already ordain and strongly execute. It may be found that from China we are to have that abundant labor which is to enrich the dominant race, and the same time confer a great good on millions fleeing from a society falling in ruin."

Speaking of John Chinaman reminds us of the following certificate of bad character, which they have just received from Bayard Taylor:

"It is my deliberate opinion that the Chinese are morally the most debased people on the face of the earth. Forms of vice, which in other countries are barely named, are in China so common that they excite no comment among the natives. They constitute the surface levels, and below them are deeps on deeps of depravity, so shocking and horrible that their character cannot even be hinted. There are some dark shadows in human nature which we naturally shrink from penetrating, and I made no attempt to collect information of this kind, but there were enough in the things which I could not avoid seeing and hearing—which are brought almost daily to the notice of every foreign resident—to inspire me with a powful aversion to the Chinese race. Their touch is pollution, and, harsh as the opinion may seem, justice to our own race demands that they should not be allowed to settle on our soil."

FEARFUL MODE OF EXECUTION.—The following has been communicated to the Poona Observer:

"It appears from the journal of a European traveller that a new and fearful mode of execution has been adopted by the King of Delhi. The instrument and process are thus described:—A box, each side of which is fifteen feet square, is constructed of timber about eighteen inches thick, dovetailed together, and braced with iron rods. The outside of the bottom of the box is covered with a plate of beaten out iron one inch in thickness. The interior is filled with perfect cubes of granite, weighing in the aggregate several thousand tons. A machine is erected after the manner of an ordinary pile driver, but of course on an enormous scale, and of tremendous strength. The mass is raised by powerful machinery, cast at Birmingham for the express purpose, though it is to be presumed the machinist by whom the work was furnished had no idea of the horrid purpose for which it was intended. The human victim is placed upon a block of granite, of a corresponding surface, buried in the earth immediately beneath the enormous mass, and covered with a plate of iron. At a signal given by the vicramamdock, the executioner touches a spring, the mass falls, and the victim is crushed at once, is suddenly annihilated, and spread out like a sheet of pasteboard. The huge weight being again raised, the flattened body is withdrawn, dried in the sun. When completely prepared, it is hung over the wall of a public building, there to serve as a warning to the mtulitude.

SMALL TALK.—But of all the expedients to make the heart lean, the brain gauzy, and to thin life down into the consistency of a cambric kerchief, the most successful is the little talk and tattle which, in some charmed circles, is courteously styled conversation. How humans beings can live on such meagre fare—how continue existence in such a famine of topics, on such a short allowance of sense—is a great question, if philosophy could only search it out. All we know is, that such men and women there are, who will go on from fifteen to fourscore, and never a hint on their tombstones, that they died at last of consumption of the head and marasmus of the heart! The whole universe of God, spreading out its splendors and terrors, pleading for their attention, and they wonder "where Mrs. Somebody got that dove ribbon to her bonnet?" The whole world of literature, through its thousand trumps of fame, adjuring to regard its garnered stores of emotion and thought, and they think, "It's high time, if John intends to marry Sarah, for him to pop the question!" When, to be sure, this frippery is spiced with a little envy and malice, and prepares its small dishes of scandal and nice bits of detraction, it becomes endowed with a slight venomous vitality, which does pretty well, in the absence of soul to carry on the machinery of living, if not the reality of life.—*E. P. Whipple.*

A schoolmaster down South has been arrested and held to bail for teaching a young lady in vulgar fractions.

Charles the Second, hearing Vossius, a celebrated free-thinker, repeating some incredible stories about the Chinese, said, "This is a very strange man. He believes everything but the Bible."

"Oh, dear, Mr. Tracey, you jest when you say that my baby is the handsomest one you ever saw—you must be soft-soaping it."

"Well, yes—right, madam; I thought it needed soap of some kind. Ahem."

Sealed proposals—as the chap said when he kissed his sweetheart.

The Truth.

Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, in the cource of his remarks recently delivered in the Senate, in reply to Senator Bell, who manifests a disposition, deliberately to disregard the instructions of the Legislature of Tennessee on the Kansas question, uttered the following true and sensible observations. The italics in the extract are our own:

"We see, in this instance, and there may be others, honorable Senators and members of Legislatures setting themselves up, and biding defiance to popular sentiment. *Would to God the choice of the people could be heard and felt more than it is throughout the land.* If it could, we should be relieved from a great deal of improper, improvident, and extravagant legislation; and a large portion of it is fixed upon them in violation of their will. *I know there are many who are brought up, raised in a sphere far removed from the mass of the people—men who have no confidence in the great mass.* I think I know their prejudices; I think I know their poits of honor; I think I know the leading principles that control the great mass of the people; and they are far higher, far more honorable, than those that actuate the leaders and rulers. I do not say it out of disparagement or disrespect; I speak of it as a fact. It is the interest of the mass of the people to do right in all governmental affairs; and they are more to be relied upon than those whose interest it is to violate great principles. This being so, *they can be trusted and relied upon.* Hence, as far as I am concerned, I always feel anxious to see popular sentiments, when fairly and fully expressed, obeyed and complied with."

These are words of truth and wisdom.—They are the words of *a man of the people* who has been tried in the fire and who has come out pure metal. There *is* a class in this country who have no confidence in the masses of the people; who look upon mecanics and working men with contempt, or as merely intended to subserve their purposes and execute their will; and who would establish if they could, first, an aristocracy, and then a monarchy on the ruins of our free institutions. It is the same spirit which characterized the old Federalist of the days of the elder Adams, who said a mechanic had no right to assume to make laws—to put "his huge paws upon the statute book"—no more right and no more fitness than a "blacksmith had to mend a watch." It is the same spirit which pervaded the first message to Congress of the younger Adams, who declared that the "action of the representative should not be palsied by the will of his constituents." Senator Bell, it seems, holds the same doctrine, and will vote against Lecompton in defiance of the wishes and the will, authoritatively expressed, of the people of Tennessee.

The recent defection and treason of prominent public men should admonish the people to keep a constant eye upon their servants.—An honest man—a statesman or politician who means to do right, and who strives to do right, will not shrink from observation or scrutiny. On the contrary, conscious of his own integrity, he will rather seek than avoid it; but a selfish or a corrupt man, or one who is even suspected on good grounds, cannot be too strictly or too constantly watched.

What Democrat would have thought, for example, twelve months ago, that Stephen A. Douglas would desert James Buchanan, ally himself with the black Republicans, misconstrue and misapply the principles of the Kansas Nebraska act, and sit silent in the Senate under compliments bestowed upon him by William H. Seward? Look, too, at Forney, and Wise, and Robt. J. Walker, and at a lesser light in our own State—all, all either in open or covert array against James Buchanan, and bent, we fear, more on their own aggrandizement or on purposes of vengeance, than on the substantial prosperity and welfare of the people.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Watch your public servants, fellow-citizens, and try them without fear, favor, or affection, by the touchstone of principle. They are *your* servants. Remember that. *You* are the masters, and not the unthinking masses which old Federalism would have you to be, bound to follow the lead of others. When you find a true man—one who regards *your* interests and *your* wishes more than he does his own—grapple him to your hearts and hold him there; but let the course of those public men we have just referred to—not to recur to other men and other times—be a warning to you to "try all the spirits," and see whether you can depend upon them at all times and under all circumstances.—*Raleigh Standard.*

A SIGNAL OF DANGER.—It would seem, says a letter from Rome, that the brigands of Italy are by no means disposed to give up their profession in consequence of the introduction of railways. A railroad, not more than nine miles in length, connects Rome with Frasoati. On the 28th ult. an unusually large number of passengers, chiefly of the better class, had taken the train for the latter place; a circumstance, it appears, which the bandits of the neighborhood were well aware of; for in the interval they surprised one of the signalmen on the most deserted spot of the line, and then hoisted a red flag as a signal of danger. The engine driver, on approaching, saw the signal, and stopped the train, immediately two men sprang upon him, and secured him, while their confederates leisurely opened the doors of the railway carriages, and rifled the pockets of all within, without the slightest opposition. After this operation the train was allowed to continue its route.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 25, 1858.

☞ The proceedings of the Democratic meetings in Cherokee and Macon, sent us by private conveyance, are at hand, but too late for insertion this week. They will appear in our next issue.

☞ The correspondent of the Spectator, who writes over the signature of "A Whig," and who professes to give an account of the Democratic meeting in Cherokee, was evidently blinded by prejudice and passion. He misses the mark as far in stating facts as in drawing conclusions and guessing at motives. While palpably unjust to all concerned in the meeting, and to the Democratic party generally, he is so grossly so to Mr. Coleman. Take a couple of items as a sample: First, he says Mr. Coleman got up the meeting. This is wholly untrue, and we are ready to prove it. In the second place, he says Mr. Coleman indulged in a strain of party and self laudation. That he spoke of the Democratic party in terms of commendation we grant, but that he alluded to himself in any way we flatly deny. What "A Whig" hopes to gain for himself or his party by this spleenful article, we are at a loss to conceive. Certain it is that he can harm neither Mr. Coleman or the Democratic party.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book for April is on our table. This is *the* Lady's Book of the Nation, and ought to be in every house where there is a woman. We continue to furnish it and the News both for $4, *in advance.*

☞ E. W. Ogburn, senior Editor of the Greensboro' Times, died a few days since.—He was a good man, both in public and private life, and his death is a State loss.

☞ Jacob Davis, Esq., died in Rutherfordton on the 14th inst. Mr. D. was a native of Virginia, and had settled in the village of Rutherfordton to pursue his profession as a lawyer.

Death of Rev. Dr. Dereuelle.

The above named gentleman was found dead in his buggy about four miles from Rockingham Richmond county, on the night of the 4th instant. Dr. Dereuelle was extensively known throughout North Carolina as the Agent of the American Bible Society.—He was a native of New Jersey, where he has a family residing. It is supposed that he died of appoplexy as he was subject to attacks of that disease. He has several times visited our town, has preached here repeatedly, and is well remembered by our citizens. He was highly esteemed wherever known.

☞ The Americans of New York have recently held a secret state convention which proposes a revival of Americanism on its original plan. It is claimed to represent 50,000 or 75,000 electors. The movement proposes to discard all party leaders and party newspapers, and that no portion of the proceedings of those engaged in the work of reorganization will be made public.

Bad State of Affairs.—The New Orleans Delta says there is a movement going on in that city having for its object the introduction of the custom of ladies carrying fire arms—small pistols—and which can be stowed, without incumbrance, in the pocket of the fair shooter's dress, in order to protect themselves from ruffian violence and insult.—The True Delta cordially endorses the idea.—Where are the police?

Small Pox.—This disease has made its appearance at Gold Hill, in this county, within the past week. Only one case has as yet been reported, though it is feared others will soon make their appearance.—*North Carolina Watchman.*

The Chinese official census of 1855, stated the population of that immense empire at 367,632,905. That of Japan is variously estimated at from 25,000,000 to 50,000,000; while that of Siam is not more than 5,000,000. The three may be estimated in round numbers at something like 400,000,000. The superficial extent of these nations is from 1 3 4 to 2 millions of square miles.

Railroad Subscription.—The County Court of Rutherford has again ordered an election to be held on the proposition to make a County subscription to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. $60,000 is the amount proposed this time. The polls are to be opened on the first Thursday in May.

The Religious Revival.

A remarkable religious revival is pervading almost the entire North. In New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and many other cities and towns, the power of God in the conversion of souls has been displayed. Some of the worst characters in the larger cities have been converted, and are leading new lives.—The New York Times says:

The daily prayer meetings in the city continue to be attended by great numbers, and with increasing interest. New meetings are established every week, and the attendance on none of them has been larger than the present week. The morning meetings up town and in Brooklyn are crowded. For some minutes before the opening at the North Dutch Church (12 o'clock) yesterday, it was impossible to get within either of the two lower rooms. The stairways and entries were blocked up for awhile, and it was difficult to get even within hearing of the speakers. The meeting in the third story was also well attended. Ladies, as well as gentlemen, were present, and all classes were represented.—There were clergymen, merchants, clerks, brokers, carmen, whose carts were standing at the door, inventors, ladies who had turned aside an hour from their shopping, students, people from the country attracted by the fame of these marvellously strange meetings, even news-boys stood at the door, wondering what it meant. The merely curious, however, were but a very small portion of those present. At the John street Church both rooms were filled, mostly with men. Several speakers alluded to the conversion of Orville Gardner—the celebrated "Awful Gardner" of prize-fighting notoriety. The story is, that he is now at a small town in the vicinity of New York, where his brother, too, was recently converted.—Orville attended an inquiry meeting held in a Methodist Church, and requested the prayers of the congregation—a request which, on three different occasions, he repeated. Having some unimportant business to do in this city, a friend asked him if he would "jump into the cars and go down and attend to it." He replied, "I have more important business to attend to first, and I shall not go down to the city till it is done." He had lately under his training three men for a prize fight. On being asked if he would give them further lessons, he replied that "he would go to them soon, but on a different errand than that of boxing and training," and that he "would try to persuade them to give up their fighting, to reform their character, and to embrace religion." None of the speakers spoke of their own knowledge as to the truth of this story, but it was presumed to be true, and in prayer many thanks were offered for so notable an instance of the Spirit's power. Many other cases of conversion in the city and at distant points of the country were alluded to by the speakers yesterday. Several letters were sent to the desk and read, requesting prayers for individuals who, of course, were not called by name.

The excitement in New York does not surpass that in Boston. The Boston Journal says:

The prayer meetings yesterday morning were as crowded as ever, and the feeling was of a still deeper type. The feeling seems to be extending among the impenitent, a larger number of whom retired to the inquiry meeting at the close of the public services. A suggestion was made by Rev. Mr. Day, and found a universal response, that all the churches in Boston and vicinity should set apart some day next week to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, for the descent of God's converting spirit upon the city. A committee was appointed to see the pastors and agree with them upon a day.

At a meeting of the adove mentioned committee, after the prayer meeting, it was unanimously agreed to recommend Friday next as a day of prayer and fasting throughout the commonwealth.

Rev. Mr. Nevins, of Chelsea, spoke of a meeting of his church Thursday night, when there was a wonderful manifestation of God's presence. Christians were broken down and sinners were converted. It was a Pentecostal season.

The business men's meeting was as crowded as ever. Meetings were held in all three of the rooms. The exercises were marked with the usual solemnity and earnestness.

A meeting for prayer will be held every morning from 8 to 9 o'clock; also, from 3 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the vestry of the Broomfield street church.

The state of feeling in Philadelphia may be inferred from the following extract of a letter, dated

Philadelphia, Saturday, March 13.

Jayne's Hall Daily Prayer Meeting is crowded, upwards of 3000 present; with one mind and heart they glorify our Father in Heaven for the mighty work He is doing in our city and country in the building up of saints, and the conversion of sinners. The Lord hath done great things for us, whence joy to us is brought.

The following is the latest information from Washington City on the same subject:

The daily prayer meetings are attracting a remarkable degree of interest. At some of the exercises during the week strangers were in attendance who related interesting instances of divine influence as recently experienced or witnessed by themselves.

We might lengthen this article very considerably, by similar extracts from almost every section of the North, as well as from many portions of the South. So general a religious awakening has never before been witnessed in this country. Every christian and patriot will rejoice at this manifestation of the Divine favor.

May it not be hoped that this gracious revival is the prelude to a happier and more fraternal spirit between the different sections of our common country? May it not have the effect of allaying sectional bitterness and animosity, and of producing in the minds of the Northern people a more charitable feeling for their Southren brethren? Religion is "peace on earth and good will to men," and unless these fruits attend the work it is not of God, but of the Devil. We shall see what we shall see.

The Methodist Church.

The returns of all the conferences and missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, forty seven in number, have been officially received by the authorities of that denomination, and the result furnishes the following statistics:

Number of travelling or itinerating preachers, 5,365; in 1855 there were 4,898; in 1854, 4,834; increase over the previous year, 467.

Number of supernumerary or retired preachers, 711; in 1855, 690; in 1854, 609; increase over the previous year, 21. Total number of preachers, 6,184.

Number of local preachers, 6,718; in 1855 there were 6,590; in 1854, 6,149; increase over the previous year, 126.

Number of members, 700,968; number in 1855, 692,265; number in 1854, 679,282; increase over the previous year, 6,062.

Number of probationers, 110,155; in 1855, 107,176; in 1854, 194,074; decrease within the past year, 5,166.

Total membership, 800,327; in 1855, 799,341; in 1854, 787,358; increase over the previous year, 20,192. Including benevolent contributions, amount contributed for general missionary purposes, $226,597; for the Sunday School Union, $14,852; for the Tract Society $27,348.

The numbers given above are those only of the one branch of that Church. To make the record complete, and as a matter of historical accuracy, there must be added 2,171 travelling preachers, 163 supernumerary, 4,600 local preachers, and 648,708 members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—which will give the total number of Episcopal Methodists in the United States as follows: Travelling preachers, 7,332, supernumerary 874, local preachers 11,318 and members 1,444,035. Total, preachers and members, 1,468,559.

French Spoliations.—It is stated that Mr. Clingman, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, intends shortly to report from that Committee the same French spoliation bill which previously passed Congress and was vetoed by Mr. Pierce.

Hon. Edward Everett.—We see it stated that Mr. Everett will deliver an address before the members of the University of North Carolina, some time during the ensuing spring.

☞ The resources of North Carolina for Iron making, are thus set forth in the American Railway Times of the 6th instant, in an article on the Iron production of the United States:

"North-eastern Tennessee and North-western North Carolina have nine furnaces and forty-one bloomery forges in a compact area. Along the base of the Cumberland Mountains, five furnaces and fourteen forges use the Deystone fossil, upper Silurian ore. In the South-western corner of North Carolina are five forges, and through the middle of the State runs a belt of five furnaces and twenty seven forges. This whole country possesses incalculable resources for iron making, and must become at some distant day one of the great centres."

A Bad Speculation.—A sharp and wealthy farmer of Macoupin county, Ill., not many miles from Brighton and Miles's Station, has on hand, it is stated, 1,500 bushels of choice wheat, the crop of 1856. Last year he refused $1,75 per bushel for it. He held it on for $2. He has now contracted to deliver it at the railroad at 73 cents per bushel.

Louisville Prentice calls New York Bennett a "scoundrel of the first water," because he supports the administration. Bennett thinks that if he should return the compliment, he would be under the necessity of calling Prentice a "scoundrel of the first brandy and water."

A Hell upon Earth.—The Buffalo (New York) Advertiser, speaking of the liquor sold in that town, says: "The brandy is poison; the whiskey is of that variety known as "hardware'—strychnine would improve it; and the gin is kept in glass bottles simply because it would eat through the staves of a barrel in fifteen minutes." Verily, Buffalo must be the abode of *bad spirits.*"

Later from New Mexico.

St. Louis, March 16.

The New Mexican mail, of the 16th ult., has arrived here.

Captain Marcy would leave about the 1st of March for Camp Scott, taking flour, salt, corn and animals. He is reported to have said that the supplies could be furnished Camp Scott much easier and quicker from New Mexico than elsewhere.

The Legislature had passed resolutions complimentary to the officers of the army, and recommending several for promotion, in the event of an increase of the army.

The Santa Fe Gazette says that the Chief of the Salt Lake Utahs visited the Capatoes in Mexico, with the view of inducing them to join the Mormons, stating that the Mormons could poison the air so that their enemies would die, and that all the troops would be destroyed. The mission of the chief was unsuccessful.

Kit Carson has concluded a treaty between the Mutaches, Utahs, Arapahoes and Puebloes. They agree to take sides with the United States in the event of an issue between them and the people of any Territory, and to render all the aid they can toward suppressing the rebellion in Utah.

The Utah Gazette calls for an improvement in the mail facilities.

The Seizure of the Filibusters.

The following is Mr. Clingman's report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, in reference to Gen. Walker's capture and Com. Paulding's conduct on that occasion:

The Committee of Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, relating to the seizure of William Walker and his followers in Nicaragua, having had the same under consideration, respectfully report:

That by the action of the House they have been relieved from the necessity of expressing their views on several questions which seem to be connected with the transactions detailed in these papers. The whole subject of the neutrality laws, considered with reference to their constitutionality, expediency and proper interpretation, has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The question as to how far Commodore Paulding obeyed the oders of his superiors, upon which his merit or demerit as an officer mainly depends, has been referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The inquiry as to whether private rights have been interfered with in these proceedings, would seem more properly to come up whenever any person aggrieved shall by petition or application in some other mode seek redress.

There remains, however, for the consideration of the committee two important questions which directly concern the foreign affairs of the country. The first is, whether there has been an invasion of the territory of Nicaragua, a foreign State with which we are on terms of peace and friendship. And secondly, whether that act of invasion, either with or against her consent, was of such a character as that it could be properly done without the authority of Congress.

Under the laws of nations no right is believed to exist by which the United States, or any of its officers, are authorized to enter the territory of a friendly foreign power and forcibly seize and carry away persons who may be there. And as no such right has been conceded by treaty with Nicaragua, the act of Commodore Paulding, in forcibly entering her territory and seizing William Walker and his followers, is one which it is the duty of this government to disavow, and make satisfaction for, provided complaint should ever be made. In fact, however, your committee have every reason to believe that this proceeding was entirely in accordance with the wishes of the existing government of Nicaragua, and regarded by it as eminently beneficial.

Should this be conceded, the second question presents itself: Can any officer of the United States use force under her command in the territory of a foreign State with its assent and for its benefit.

The war-making power belongs to Congress, and the right to enter into alliances, offensive and defensive, belongs to the President and Senate as the treaty making power. In the absence of authority derived from one of these sources, your committee are of opinion that our officers cannot use the forces under their command for any such purpose. As these forces are obviously intended for the service of the United States, they cannot be rightfully employed in any foreign State for its benefit or as its ally. It is, in the judgment of your committee, wholly immaterial whether such forces are to be employed to expel from the State invaders from abroad, to put down rebellion or insurrection there, or to aid the police of such State in suppressing disturbances and popular outbreaks.—To acknowledge any such right would be in effect to transfer the war-making power to such officers as might happen to have the command of any part of our naval or military forces in the vicinity of any foreign State that might be in want of aid.

Your committee are happy to find that the President concurs fully in these views.—They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the United States can never consent that any foreign power shall have the right to enter its territory with a view of forcibly carrying off any person who may be therein, so it becomes the duty of the government to disown and disclaim all right on its part to enter, for a similar purpose, the territory of any foreign power or State with which we are on terms of amity and friendship.

Resolved, That officers of the U. States have no right to use the forces under their command in the territory of any foreign State, at the instance of, or for the benefit of, such State, unless previously authorized by Congress.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the views of the President, as made known in his message to the two houses of Congress, are in accordance with these principles, no action is necessary on the part of Congress.

Later from Mexico.

New Orlearns, March 11.

The steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 7th inst., has arrived. She brings dates from the capital of Mexico to the 5th instant.

Civil war was prevailing throughout Mexico. The government troops, near Celaya, were awaiting reinforcements. Other parties, six thousand strong, had fortified Calaya.

Alvarez was in the field with three thousand cavalry, opposing the new government.

The downfall of Zuloaga was considered certain.

Mormon Affairs.

St. Louis, March 12.

Advices from Salt Lake City, to the 25th of January, have been received. It is announced that the Mormons are manufacturing connon, revolvers, powder, and the usual materials for war. A skirmish had taken place with a party of Mormons and the picket guard of the army, in which two Mormons and four soldiers were kilied.

"I have no apprehension that the devil will ever come for me," said a young man of questionable morals. "He will not be silly enough to take the trouble," said a bystander "for you are going straight to him."

From Havana.

Correspondence of the Charleston Standard.

Havana, March 10, 1858.

Outrage upon a Citizen of the United States—Spain and the Mexican difficulties—Santa Anna—Markets, &c.

A Spanish citizen of the United States has been refused by the authorities letters of domicile in Cuba, and treated with much abuse by the subordinate officials, who have charge of the preliminary documents for such citizenship. The plea made, in excuse for the ignoble conduct, being that the person was probably a deserter from the Spanish service; which is without foundation, as the person was taken to the United States when a child by his parents. The United States Consul General will ask the attention of the Captain to the fact, and the base conduct of the officials who have acted in the matter, this week. It is by such unprovoked conduct, on the part of malignant ignorance, that ill feeling is nurtured between this *official* community and strangers of Anglo Saxon type. It is certainly not provident at this time, when it is supposed that some serious questions and requests are about being propounded to the Ministry at Madrid—which not responded to in good faith and promptly, may touch the lustre of crown jewel, and dim the sheen of "the gem of the Antilles," in Spanish estimation.

The direct action, aid, *comfort* and money which has been administered in Mexico, through the agency of the Spanish Consul General there, and his wealthy Spanish partizans, will have a tendency also to attract the attention of Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet. It is not well to fill the cup too full, lest it may overflow, and patience, which has dallied with weakness for long years, should be exhausted. There is no doubt here as to the direct agency of the Spanish Government in the recent political troubles in Mexico; her officers and her citizens have been members of *juntos*, whose pronunciamentos were determined, and Spanish gold bas been lavishly spent in the promotion of Spanish conspiracy against the integrity of the Republic of Mexico, to make another pile of claims for Santa Anna to act upon bye and bye. These things escape from the palace seives, although not published for the benefit of the people; there is, indeed, very little attempt at concealment. Santa Anna, if he is not taken by a Spanish steamer directly to Vera Cruz, is expected here every day, and agents from Mexico left this last month to visit him at Carthagena. The old man, however, hesitates, as if he was treading upon the brink of the grave, for his fortune, power and life.

He has separated from his wife—rather she has left him for reason of his scandalous infidelity and his brutal attempts to compell her to associate and live in the same house with the wretched companions of his crime. She is living very retired in this city, and will be ready to assume her rights when the career of the old cock-fighting reprobate terminates.

The steamer from Aspinwall will not be in time for me to send you the usual files from the Pacific and Central America. I hand you a drawing list of the Royal Havana Lottery which took place yesterday, and a weekly report of our markets.

There has been sales of pitch pine lumber since my last. Last sales of Carolina Rice $5 3 4.

Freights have improved in demand, but are no better in rates; and for the reason, the demand is small. Boxes to the United States, $1; hhds sugar, $4 14; do. molasses, $3.

Exchanges.—London, 11 1-2 to 12 premium; New York, 1 2 discount to par; Boston and other northern cities, 1 to 1 1-2 discount. *For short time.*—2 1-2 premium. New Orleans, short, 4 1-2 premium. United States gold coins, 2 1-2 premium.

The health of Havana is perfectly good, and those who may utter the contrary, should be compelled to live in Boston—exceeding Havana annual mortality ten per cent. As ever, &c., X. Y. Z.

Mr. Utley, of this State, well known as the inventor of several origional designs for cheapening and facilitating labor, is now in Washington, seeking a patent for a breech loading cannon upon a plan designed by himself by which he claims to be able to fire twenty five or more charges in a minute, with perfect ease, certainty and safety. He has obtained a patent for an improved plough, in which the subsoil, the turning, and coulter ploughs are all combined, so as to work jointly or separately. The combined plough is said to be simple, and to work admirably. Mr. U. is also said to be engaged in perfecting an invention by which mere *weight* is substituted for horse, steam, or water power. This last scheme, should it succeed, would produce quite a sensation in the industrial and mechanical world, and prove immensely profitable to the inventor. Southern inventive genius is at last beginning to compete successfully with that of the North, and we are pleased to record the fact.—*Wilmington Herald.*

An Old Dutchman undertook to wollop his son, but Jake turned upon him, and walloped him. The old man consoled himself for his defeat by rejoicing at his son's superior manhood. He said—"Vell, Jake is a shmart fellow. He can vip his own taddy."

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

Whiteville, Columbus County, N. C.
March, 11th, 1858.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—The murder and robbery of James E. Shaw, the waggoner and tobacco trader, (heretofore noticed in your paper) has caused a degree of feeling and excitement to be manifested, hitherto unknown to the people of our County. Mr. Shaw was a young man about twenty four years and three months of age—he was just setting forth in the world, with fair prospects before him in his line of business; he was born in Alamance formerly a portion of Orange County. His untimely and dreadful death will be a saddening tale to reach his family, relations and numerous friends in the land of his birth. Mr. Shaw leaves a father, now living in Virginia; one brother, who reached this place while the Coroner's inquest was being held over the dead body; one sister in Alamance County; one sister in Tennessee; three sisters in Virginia, and a large circle of warm friends, who are thus called upon to mourn his fateful death. He had been trading in this and the adjoining Counties for some years past, and in all his business transactions, had shown himself to be a gentleman, and made friends of all with whom he dealt. The manner of his mysterious disappearance and the discovery of his death, has for the past two weeks been thoroughly investigated. The facts brought to light by the jury of the inquest, and citizens generally, who have shown much interest in ferreting out the murderers, have implicated one white man, Bythel Mitchell, and three free negroes, Henry Patrick, Joshua Freeman and Eli Jacobs, who have been committed to jail, and will be put on trial for the offence. We forbear an expression of opinion.

The circumstances connected with this tragical deed, the blackest in the catalogue of crime, are briefly these: Mr. Shaw was trading in that portion of the county known as the Green Swamp country, and while travelling there stepped, by solicitation, at the house of Mitchell, on the night of the 18th of last February, and from facts and circumstances deposed to, was murdered and robbed that night. From the wounds on the head he must have been struck three blows with the poll of an axe; blood was found in Mitchell's yard, buried some three feet under ground. On the thirteenth day after the murder is alleged to have been committed, the body was found on an island in the Green Swamp, about two miles from Mitchell's house. The spot selected by the foul perpetrators of this crime, as the last resting place of poor Shaw, is dreadful to contemplate; it is in a secret and almost inaccessable retreat, in one of the most terrible swamps in our State. In this dismal hiding, with naught but the wilds of the wilderness, and the howlings of rapacious animals around him, Shaw was secreted one foot under the cold and muddy earth. In this lonesome grave, the guilty felons supposed he would lie for ever, while they would be secure, with their illgotten booty, Shaw's money, the only cause for which he could have been murdered. It is due to the good citizens of this county to say, that they have acted with commendable activity, in unraveling the mystery which hung around this dreadful crime; they have shown a determination that the guilty should be brought to justice.

Disastrous Fire.

The watchman on Adger's wharves discovered fire issuing from the large brick storehouse at the foot of those wharves, at half past nine o'clock on Saturday evening. He instantly raised an alarm, which was rapidly communicated, and the five department were in a very short time enegetically and successfully combatting the flames. The fire originated in the central division of the building, and spread to the northern division, consuming the flooring above them, destroying the cotton stored in the fourth story, and the roof of this portion of the building. The walls are damaged, but not badly. These sections of the store contained about six hundred and fifty bales of cotton, a very small portion of of which was Sea Islands. Messers. Adams & Frost lose about 350 bales, Messers Coffin & Pringle about 250, and Mr. F. E. Frazer about 50 bales. The entire loss is covered by insurance. The second alarm at half past three, on Sunday morning, was caused by a fresh outbreak of the burning cotton.

The last previous fire on the premises, which are always the depository of a large quantity of cotton, was on the morning of the 17th of May, 1850, and resulted in the destruction of property to the amount of half a million of dollars. The present fire might have proved equally disastrous had it not been for the admirable construction of the building, which is in divisions, the partitions running up above the roof, capable of receiving 170 bales each. Four only of these divisions were destroyed. The exemption from fire for the last seven seasons, and the history of this one, is considered strong evidence in favor of this system of construction. It is a question which concerns not only the cotton factor, but every merchant or resident in the vicinity of cotton stores.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The continuous length of the streets in Charleston, as ascertained by actual measurement, is fifty three miles.

☞ Col. Benton is said to be writing a Life of General Jackson.

From Washington.

Correspondence of the Charleston Standard.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1858.

The Democratic Senators held a caucus at the Capitol yesterday morning and determined to press the Kansas bill to a vote. The session continued during the whole night and until 6 o'clock this morning—and was marked by one continuous scene of intense excitement. About one o'clock this morning Mr. Cameron of Pa., had the floor and charged Mr. Green of Missouri with attempting to be dictatorial—with issuing his *commands* to the opposition. Mr. Green denied the charge stoutly, and declared that he endeavored and wished to be entirely courteous to every Senator. Mr. C. reiterated the charge when Mr. G. sprang to his feet and exclaimed, "it is not true—it is false, sir!" At this moment the Senate was in the most complete state of confusion and excitement and the loud raps of the President's hammer were drowned amid the noise which filled the Chamber. Mr. Breckinridge screamed, "Order—Order," and appealed to Senators to preserve the dignity of the body—but in vain. Mr. Cameron replied to Mr. Green in language similar to that which had been applied to himself, when the latter said he desired not to offend against the dignity of the Senate, but if he had the Senator from Pennsylvania outside of the chamber, he would settle with him according to Western rules. Order being again restored, the business proceeded without further interruption. To day Mr. Green apologised to the Senate for the language he had been induced to use, and said that he had understood the Senater from Pennsylvania—Mr. Cameron,—was desirous to make some explanation which he would be pleased to hear. Mr. Sameron said he did not desire, by the remarks he made last night, to wound the feelings of the Senator from Missouri. This Mr. Green pronounced unsatisfactory, when Mr. C. added, that, by his language yesterday he designed nothing disrespectful or discourteous to Mr. Green. This was accepted, and the difficulty was at once healed up. I have been thus particular in details, which are authentic and critically correct, as I am satisfied the black republican press will be teeming with misrepresentations of the fracas, and the facts should be known.

The speech of Senator Hammond is the subject of much praise among Southern statesmen. I notice one paper (published in Clarke county, Virginia,) has republished the entire speech, and distributed it gratuitously to every reader in the county. This maiden effort has placed Governor Hammond in a high rank in the Senate as a profound thinker and able debater.

The Treasury Department has accepted bids for nearly seven millions of the public loan—the larger portion of which is taken by Riggs & Co., of this city. There were no bids from the South, and none directly from Europe.—Washington, Philadelphia and New York get the bonds. It was by a bid similar to this that Mr. Cocoran, a former partner of the House of Riggs & Co.—(then Cocoran & Riggs) made a large portion of his present overgrown fortune. He was awarded these bonds at a handsome interest and then only furnished the specie as there was a demand for its use. The accruing interest almost supplied the House with necessary funds to meet the demands of the Government upon them. Bidders at a distance had to have the specie on hand and ready to deposit before a bid could be made or received. The present accepted bidders, Riggs & Co., I understand are similarly favored and will be required to furnish the specie only as it may be wanted for disbursement.

The Speaker of the House received a communication to day from the Territorial Legislature of Utah, which was read; but before action had been taken thereon the House adjourned. The communication covers nine foolscap pages, and is signed by the President and members of the Council and by the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives of the Utah Legislature. In this document the Mormons proceed to show that they are an oppressed people—that they have petitioned for redress, and are answered by sending an invading army to slaughter their best men. "To the numerous charges of our enemies we plead not guilty, and challenge the world before any just tribunal," says the communication. "Withdraw your troops and give us a voice in the selection of our officers"—"bring to justice the murderers of Joseph and Hyram Smith—furnish the assassins of Parly P. Pratt, who slew their unresisting victim beneath the portals of the Court, which had pronounced him guiltless—and restore unto us our political and religious rights, then we may believe that you are our friends and not our enemies." Such is a specimen of the matter contained in this singular document. Again it says, "You have appointed a full set of officials for Utah from among the reckless, drunken, the unprincipled, the dissolute, the houseless and penniless." After a lengthy dissertation on patriotism, and a bold defiance of our army, the communication closes thus: "Withdraw your troops, give us our Constitutional rights, and we are at home." The feeling of the House was against the printing of the communcation, owing to its defiant and insolent tone. It will appear, however, in to morrow's *Globe*.

IVANHOE.

[FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.]

My Heart is Sad To-Day.

My heart is sick and sad to-day,
Gloomy and dark seemeth the path of life;
The hopes of youth have fled away,
And in their stead are bitterness and strife.

Who, who, the path of life hath trod,
And struggled with the world's cold arm,
But hath felt the chastening rod,
And the power of earth to harm?

Not one; yet heavy the burden now,
As on my heart it presses sore.
Making my once happy spirit bow,
With pangs never felt before.

Time, 'tis said, hath power to heal,—
And all our woes may be forgot;
Alas, I know, and sadly feel
That joy in store for me is not.

The charm of life has passed away.
Wither'd ev'ry flower of hope and love;
Desolate and sad o'er earth I stray,
And only look for rest and peace above.

Rosy youth pointed to this hour,
With promises bright and gay;—
'Tis here, but the en'my's power
Hath snatched my joys away.

So be it;—I'll bow to fate's decree,
And meekly kiss the rod;
For faith and hope are left to me,
And Christ and Heaven and God.

With this inheritance full in view,
I'll dash life's poison'd joys aside,
And scorn all a heartless world can do,
In its pomp and guilt and pride.

My heart is sick and sad to-day,
No earthly hope to me is given;
But I'll bravely suffer while I may,
For there is rest and peace in Heaven.

Asheville, March, 1858. * * *

Thrilling Scene.

Mr. Thomas Kingston, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, who for several years has followed business of putting up lightning rods, which, of course, requires steady nerves and a firm brain, met with an accident recently, by which, but for the most singular presence of mind, or rather supernatural instinct, he would have fallen from a dizzy height, and been dashed to pieces. He is compelled to climb roofs, over chimneys, and up spires, and fix a rod, with perfect coolness and precision, hundreds of feet above the level of the earth.

On the occasion to which we refer, Mr. K. had ascended St. Paul's Cathedral, whose spire is about 235 feet high, near the head of Broadway, and gone to the very top, where, having left his ladder below, he clung by his arms and legs, fastened the last foot of the rod and attached its point—quite a heavy piece of metal—securely, as he supposed, to the cross surmounting the steeple. He had just completed this difficult and dangerous task, watched by a number of persons in the street below, and while locking at the work and experiencing that satisfaction which results from hazard passed and labor accomplished, of a sudden something heavy struck him and made his brain reel until he could hardly see. Instead of losing his hold at once, as would seem to have been the natural and inevitable result, he clung with a power beyond himself and a will superior to his own, closer and instinctively to the spire.—He knew not what had occurred, and to his confused senses it appeared that the steeple was tumbling, or that some strange cause was about to bring the vast structure to the ground.

Some forty seconds—an age to him—must have elapsed before he sufficiently collected his scattered thoughts and subverted consciousness to know that the entire upper part of the rod had fallen upon his head, causing the blood to trickle over his forehead, and nearly blind him. He was in a dreadful perplexity and most dangerous position. He feared, if he moved, he would go cleaving the air to a terrible death upon the stony street below—and at the same time he knew he could not, in the disordered state of his nerves, and his increasing weakness, retain his grasp, more the result of fate than of feeling, much longer. If he stirred he might fall; if he remained he certainly would, and so, determined to make at least an effort for his life, he put one foot very cautiously, then his arms and then his other foot; and after a half minute of exertion, and the greatest danger, he touched the topmost round of the ladder, and in a few seconds more was inside of the steeple and safe.

Then it was Mr. K.'s great courage and strength forsook him; his nerves and muscles relaxed; he grew sick unto death; his knees gave way; his vision swam, and he sank upon the platform motionless and insensible. He must have lain there half an hour before he could rise and walk, and he did not recover from the shock for more than a fortnight afterwards.

The people gazing up at him from the street describe the scene as painful and exciting in the extreme. When they observed the rod fall, a thrill of horror ran through their hearts, and two women swooned away, for they expected to behold him the next moment dashed to pieces at their feet. Destiny had ordered otherwise, and Mr. K. still pursues his dangerous avocation; but he says if he were to live a thousand years he never would forget the intense horror of those century-like moments, when he seemed to hang upon the air more than two hundred feet above the earth, and to be momentarily descending to a dreadful death.—*Pet. Express.*

To Clean the Teeth—Rub them with the ashes of burnt bread.

Destructive Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.

This morning, about 2 o'clock, the extensive barn on Lancaster pike, near this city, belonging to Thomas P. Remington, Esq., was totally destroyed by fire, together with a large number of horses and sixty-four head of the best blooded cattle in the county. They had been collected by Mr. Remington at great expense, and the loss will not only be severely felt by Mr. R., but by the farmers generally. The loss estimated at about $25,000, upon which there is no insuranee, his policies having expired about a month since. The fire is attributed to an incendiary, many of whom are prowling about the county. The farmers are all in great alarm.

DESPERATE OUTRAGE IN THE ALTON (ILL.) PENITENTIARY.—*New way to procure a Pardon.*—The St. Louis papers give an account of an extraordinary outrage in the Illinois penitentiary, by a convict named Hall.—While the turnkey, a man named Crabbe, was conducting this convict to his cell, the latter knocked Crabbe down, dragged him into the cell with him, locked the door after them, and then standing over him with a dirk told Buckmaster, the warden, and other officers who came to see what the matter was, that unless they immediately procured a pardon for him from the Governor, he would kill the poor turnkey. A deputation was, in consequence, sent to the Governor to procure a pardon, and that functionary had agreed to give it. In the meantime, however, Mr. Rutherford, the State Superintendent, and Col. Buckmaster, the warden, undertook to get into the cell of the prisoner by stratagem.—Breakfast was set at the cell door in vessels of larger size than ordinary, but the convict refused to open the door until the hall was cleared, which, after a brief consultation, was done. The warden, superintendent and guards were on each side of the cell, but out of sight and motionless. The convict slowly opened the door nearly enough to admit the food, when a crow bar was instantly inserted. The warden cried out to Crabbe, the imprisoned guard, to fight for his life. He accordingly sprang to the opening of the door, and at length dragged himself through, *but not before he was stabbed by the convict nine times, seven times in the back and twice on the arms.* When the poor victim was dragged out the convict barred the door again and refused to yield. He was then given a few minutes for reflection, and the rebel was, after much dodging and effort to get out of the reach of the fire, shot by the warden. The ball struck his skull just below the left ear, and glancing around lodged under the skull. He fell instantly and was dragged out of the cell, and was thought to be dead but soon recovered and talked as sensible as any man could under the circumstances. After the convict was taken out of his cell, his knife about eight inches long, with a double edge, was found in the cell, and on his person was found also another knife, with a blade four inches long. Crabbe, the wounded guard, is thought to be mortally injured.

ROBERT P. DICK, ESQ.—We are gratified to state that this gentleman has been re appointed District Attorney of the United States for North Carolina. Mr. Dick has discharged his duty on all occasions with marked fidelity and ability.

"Now look-ee yer, Sambo, Jim mout be an honest nigger, and then agin he moutent; but if I was a chicken, and knowed dat he was about de yard, I tell you what, I'd roost high, I would."

MARRIED,

On the 25th inst, by Rev John S. Weaver, MR. JAMES AIKEN and MISS JANE WAGNER, —all of this county.

On Sunday last, by the Editor of this paper, MR. THOMAS GOODLAKE and MISS MARGARET LINDSEY—of this town.

DIED,

On Sunday evening last, in this vicinity, ROBERT MARION, aged ten years and six months, son of W. M. Penland. Little Robert was a good boy, and told his weeping parents that he was going to Heaven, and begged them to meet him there. May God help them to do so.—*Com.*

☞ There is nothing in the whole list of medicine creating such a stir among invalids as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator or Liver Remedy. It gives such quick relief as to convince the patient of receiving benefit almost as soon as the medicine is taken. We do not know of a single instance where it has been taken without benefit, and in nearly all cases a complete cure is effected by its use. It has acquired its wide popularity simply because it does what it is recommended to do. It is constantly enlarging its circle of friends, carrying healing on its wings, and joy to the hearts of those suffering from Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia or general debility. February 25.

10,000 Patients Cured Annually by the use of Helmbold's Genuine Preparation of Fluid Extract of Buchu, a most positive and specific remedy for distressing ailments. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation." Feb. 25, 1858.

Paper, Paper.

PRINTING and Wrapping paper constantly on hand and for sale at ASTON'S.
March 25, 1858.

MATTONS PATTENT INDIA Rubber Syringes, a fresh lot just received and for sale at ASTON'S.
March 25, 1858.

MORE SOAP. 20 Doz. concentrated Lye for making Soap, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.
March 25, 1858.

TO RENT.

THE STORE HOUSE
LATELY OCCUPIED BY
SMITH & CHAPMAN,
And at present by W. H. JACKSON & Co.—One of the best houses and stands in the town.
J. S. SMITH.
Asheville, March 25, 1858.

BROKE JAIL.

W. H. JACKSON & Co.,
Successors to Messrs. SMITH & CHAPMAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have on hands a large and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

Men and Boys clothing. Gents furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes and qualities, Leather, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Carpenters Tools, Crockery and a variety of notions, &c., &c.

Their stock will at all times, be found large and complete, and they respectfully invite the former patrons of the late firm of Messrs. Smith & Chapman, and all others who visit Asheville for the purpose of buying

GOODS,

to call and examine their stock, feeling assured that after you have looked through and priced their Goods, you cannot fail to buy.

Merchants are requested to call and price their Goods, they will sell at wholesale at

Very Low Prices.

Call at the old stand of Messrs. Smith & Chapman, opposite Gudger's Hotel.
Asheville, March 25, 1858.

Result of the Panic.

SPRING STOCK
FOR 1858.

THIS IS TO impart to the public the gratifying intelligence that having recently recovered from a spell of that terrifying disease known throughout the country as *"the panics,"* ASTON *"is himself again,"* and is now receiving and opening heavy additions to his

Stock of Pure Drugs and MEDICINES,

and is prepared as heretofore to furnish his customers with any thing in his line, guaranteeing the same to be *pure, fresh, genuine and reliable.*

Persons Purchasing

Drugs of him, may, confidently, rely on their quality, as he buys his supplies of none but the most reliable houses, and gives his personal attention to the compounding of all his own preparations.

Physicians, and all others are invited to give him a call at the

BRICK CORNER

immediately opposite the COURT HOUSE, where may be found an individual who is always ready and willing to minister to the wants of the afflicted 'in all the various branches of his profession,' and on terms perfectly reasonable and satisfactory.
March 25, 1858.

ED. J. ASTON,
Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE, Brick Corner opposite the Court House.
RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,
Opposite the Episcopal Church.
Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch at all hours of the day or night.
March 25, 1858.

ALL MEDICINES

PUT up and sold at ASTON'S are WARRANTED to be equal in Purity and quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.
March 25, 1858.

Fresh Garden Seeds,

JUST received and for SALE at ASTON'S.
March 25, 1858.

OFFICE W. N. C. R. R. Co.,
STATESVILLE, March 16, 1858.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western N. C. R. R. Company held this day in Statesville, it was

Resolved, That Books be opened on the first day of April next, for the Subscription of $220,000 additional Stock to the Road, at the following places:

SALISBURY.

Under the direction of J. W. Ellis, D. A. Davis, William Murphy, B. F. Fraly, A. Henderson, Esqrs., or any three of them.

STATESVILLE.

Under the direction of A. W. Jamieson, J. F. Alexander, A. K. Simonton, J. W. Stockton, O. Gillespie, Esqrs., or any three of them.

NEWTON.

Under the direction of D. B. Gaither, John Wilfong, A. M. Powell, M. L. McKorkle, Henderson Sherrill, Esqrs., or any three of them.

MORGANTON.

Under the direction of E. J. Erwin, T. George Walton, Jacob Seagle, W. F. McKesson, Wm. C. Erwin, Esqrs., or any three of them.

MARION.

Under the direction of J. C. Whitson, C. L. S. Copening, A. J. Finley, A. J. Erwin, Wm. Murphy, Esqrs., or any three of them.

LENOIR.

Under the direction of James Harper, R. G. Bogle, S. T. Patterson, C. C. Jones, W. W. Lenoir, or any three of them.

ASHEVILLE.

Under the direction of N. W. Woodfin, John Burgin, A. S. Merrimon, J. W. Patton, W. W. McDowell, Esqrs., or any three of them.

After the Books have been open 30 days the Commissioners will please report to me.

R. F. SIMONTON, SEC. & TREAS.
March 25, 1858. 4w

State of North Carolina.
BURKE COUNTY.
In Equity, Fall Term, 1857.

D. P. Johnson,
VS.
Edward Upton, Job Upton, and Benj. B. Upton.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are non residents of this State, so that the ordinary process of the Court cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that an attachment issue to the Sheriff of Rutherford county, against the estate of said defendants and that advertisement be made for the space of six weeks in the Asheville News, notifying the defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity for Burke county, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, within the first three days of the term, then and there to answer the matters in the Plaintiffs bill of complaint, or judgment upon the same will be taken pro confesso against them.

Witness, Edward J. Erwin, Clerk and Master of said Court at office the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1857.

E. J. ERWIN.
March 25, 1858. 6w Printers fee $6

Candidates.

We are authorized to announce Captain J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county at the next election.

TAKE PARTICULAR

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO us are requested to call and make settlement immediately. "Short settlements make long friends," and if our friends only knew how much we are in want of money they would surely call and pay a little if not all they owe us; all accounts made in 1857 were due 1st January 1858; don't put us to the disagreeable necessity of dunning you in person, but call at once and settle your account.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.
March 18, 1858.

NEW GOODS

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING a well selected assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS.

Our stock will be complete in a few days, when we hope to be able to furnish our customers with anything they may want in our line on as good if not the best terms of any house west of the Ridge. Be sure to call and look at our stock, it costs nothing but a little time.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.
March 18, 1858.

NOTICE.

HAVING met with a favorable opportunity for disposing of our entire stock in trade at this place, we hereby notify our friends and the public, that the partnership heretofore existing as SMITH & CHAPMAN is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

Maj. J. Dunlap, who will be found at Room No. 2 Gudger's Hotel, will make settlements and receive payments. Prompt collections are unavoidable.

JESSE S. SMITH.
L. CHAPMAN.
Asheville, March 18, 1858.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession.—He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.
March 18, 1858.

Apprentices Wanted.

THE undersigned will take two Apprentices, one to the Blacksmithing business, and the other to Carriage and Waggon making.—Apply soon.

McGREGOR & TRIPLETT.
Asheville, March 18, 1858.

SUGAR CANE SEED.

CHINESE Sugar Cane Seed can be had at the store of
SUMMEY & McDOWELL.
Asheville, March 11, 1858.

State of North Carolina,
MADISON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1858.

ON motion, ordered by the Court that the next Superior Court be held at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next; and all papers, documents, &c., be returned to that place by the proper Officers, and all papers be made returnable to the said town of Marshall.

Ordered by the Court that the County Court Clerk have the above Order published.

Given under my hand at Office, this 13th February, 1858.

J. M. CARVER, *C. C. C.*
March 4, 1858.

BUY your Books and Stationery at ASTON'S.

100 Large Quarto Family BIBLES, just received at ASTON'S.

COME ALONG!

1000 pounds Sal Soda; 300 of Epsom Salts; 500 Putty; 100 gallons Spirits Turpentine; 2,500 lbs. White Lead in Oil; 500 lbs. Dry White Lead.
Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.
Sept. 24.

O. M. LEWIS'
Daguerreian and Ambrotype
GALLERY,
On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally,

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid. W. D. RANKIN & CO.
April 9, 1857.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.
H. LINDSEY.
March 20, 1856.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. D. Rankin, & Co., are requested to make payment against January Court, and save cost. We are compelled to have money, and those who do not pay, or make satisfactory arrangements, will find their claims in the hands of an officer after that time.
Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by the 1st of January, or as soon after as convenient.—Annual settlements we must and will have with all our customers.

GAINS DEAVER & Co.
Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

W. M. HARDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and McDowell.
Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

State of North Carolina.
McDOWELL COUNTY.
In Equity—Fall Term, 1757. *Vacation.*

Wm. F. McKesson
VS.
Charles Duncan.

It appearing, upon affidavit, that the defendant is a non-resident of the State, and resides beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, it is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News, a paper published in Asheville N. C., for the space of six weeks notifying said non-resident Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of McDowell at the court house in Marion, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to complainants bill or judgment *pro confesso*, will be entered up against him, and the same will be heard exparte.

Witness C. L. S. Corpening Clerk and Master in Equity for the county of McDowell, at office in Marion.

C. L. S. CORPENING. *C. & M. E.*
Feb. 18, 1858, 6w Printer's fee $6

NOTICE.

I will be in Asheville on the first Monday in March next, with another lot of my native North Carolina *APPLE TREES,* which will be sold at 12 1-2 cents. Persons who have engaged Trees will please be ready to receive them on that day.

B. HAMILTON.
January 14, 1858.

10,000

SHINGLES wanted, immediately. Enquire at this Office.

ALL MATERIALS

For making Roraback's Soap for sale in any quantities, at ASTON'S.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES,
&c., &c.,
Asheville, N. C.
April 3, 1857. tf

M. L. DOYLE,
Opposite the Eagle Hotel,

IS receiving constant additions to his stock of FAMILY GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARIES; and almost every imaginable article in his line can be found on his shelves, and all going off rapidly at unparalelled low prices.

BREAD and CAKE, of every variety, always on hand, fresh and excellent.
Asheville, Feb. 4, 1858.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf.

T. W. MURRELL,
COLLECTING AGENT,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend to collecting claims of all kinds, with promptness and punctuality. He especially offers his services to publishers of newspapers and periodicals. Those who employ him may expect returns to be made as promptly as possible.

REFERENCES.—Asheville: A. S. Merrimon, M. Erwin, N. W. Woodfin, Joshua Roberts, and Z. B. Vance, Esq'rs; Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, W. W. McDowell, and Gaines, Deaver & Co. Hendersonville: W. M. Shipp, Esq. Morganton: Col. B. S. Gaither. Editors of News and Spectator, Asheville; and Herald of Truth, Hendersonville.
Asheville, Feb. 11, '58.

M. L. DOYLE,
BAKER & CONFECTIONER,
Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,
Asheville, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety and abundance; Cheese; Nuts; Raisins; and in a word, everything calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man and tranquilize and sooth the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms, &c., &c., &c.
March 5, 1857.

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at ASTON'S.

NOTICE.

I will sell at the residence of B. S. Gash, on Swannanoa, on Saturday the 3d day of April, all the property belonging to the Estate of John Gash, deceased, (not heretofore disposed of,) consisting of

Four Valuable Negroes,

The Household Furniture; Farming Tools, &c., &c.

A credit of twelve months will be given by the purchaser giving his note with approved security.

Persons indebted to said Estate are expected to make payment immediately; whilst those having claims against the Estate can present them either to me or to B. S. Gash, who is authorized to settle the same.

L. S. GASH, Executor.
Feb. 25, 1858.

Fresh Stock,

JUST received a full stock of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines, at the Brick Corner, *No. 1 Aston's Block.*

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

The Voice of Woman.

Let the nightingale chant to the evening her song,
In adieu to the sun's parting rays;
Or waken the wild wood in melody long,
The dawn's early coming to praise.

Let the brook murmur softly its gentle replies
To the wind, 'mid the valley's deep shade,
Or inviting perchance some bird as it flies
To the depths by its clearness displayed.

The whip-poor-will, too, may startle the air
With an echo both plaintive and low,
Inquiring the cause of his injuries here
And his innocence striving to show.

Sweet melodies all but ah! not to compare
With a voice more delightful to know,
The dear tones of woman, so sweet, yet so clear,
Like music from Heaven they flow.

Oh! what echo is sweeter, what sound half so dear
As her notes when in accents of love,
So softly, so gently enchanting the ear,
As though whispered by angels above.

A Runaway Couple.

A runaway couple, "true lovers" of the most fervent Yankee stamp, arrived at a small inn near Boston, and wanted the landlord to send for a minister to "splice 'em," and "be quick about it."

The landlord complied, and the "licensed minister" came.

"Be you the minister?" asked the bridegroom.

"I am," replied he.

"Oh! you *be*, eh? What's your name?"

"Stiggins."

"Wal, neow, Stiggins, said the Yankee,' 'du it up brown, and your money is ready." And forthwith the reverend gentleman commenced:

"You will please join to hands."

The Yankee stood up with his lady-love, and seized her fervently by the hand.

"You promise, Mr. A——," said the parson, "to take this woman"——

"Yaas!" said the bridegroom.

"To be your lawful and wedded wife?"

"Yaas, *yaas*!"

"That you will love and honor her in all things?"

"Sartin—*yaas*, I tell yer."

"That you will cling to her, and her only, as long as both shall live?"

"Yaas, *indeed*—nothin' *else!*" continued the Yankee, in the most delighted and earnest manner.

But here the reverend clergyman halted, much to the surprise of all present, and to the especial annoyance and discomfort of the ardent bridegoom.

"One moment, my friend," responded the minister, slowly; for it occurred to him that the laws of his State did not permit this performance without the "publishment" of the bans for a certain length of time.

"What—what—what in time is the *matter*? Don't stop here? Put her thru! What's split parson? Anything gin eout?"

"Just at this moment, my friend, I have remembered that you can't be married in Massachusetts, as the law"——

"*Can't!* What in nature's the reason? I like *her*—she likes *me*—what's to hender?"

"You have not been published, sir, I suspect."

"That's a fact—ain't agoin' to be, nuther—that's the reason why we crossed over into your 'little Rhody' (the scene was on the border of Rhode Island) on the sly, you see, parson."

"I—really—sir—" said the minister.

"*Really!* wal, never mind—go ahead. 'Tain't fair—don't you see 'taint! You've married *me*, and haint tetched *her!* Now *don't* stop *here!* 'Taint the fair thing—by gracious *'taint*, now, and you *know* it."

"I will consult," said the minister, hesitatingly.

"No you won't—no you don't! You don't consult nothing nor nobody until this here business is concluded!" And with this he turned the key, and put it (amidst the titterings of the witnesses whom the landlord had called in,) in his pocket.

Seizing the hand of his trembling bride, he said:

"Go on, now, straight from where you left off—put us through, and no dodging.—It'll be all right—'if it ain't right we'll make it right in the morning,' as the saying is."

After reflecting a moment, the parson concluded to ran the risk of the informality—so he continued:

"You promise, madam, to take this man to be your lawful husband?"

"Yaas," said the Yankee, as the lady bowed.

"That you will love, honor and obey him?"

"Them's 'em," said Jonathan, as the lady bowed again.

"And that you will cling to him so long as you both live?"

"That's the talk! *stick* to one another *allers*"—and the lady said "yes" again.

"Then, in the presence of these witnesses, I pronounce you man and wife."

"Hoora!" continued Jonathan, leaping all the way to the ceiling with joy.

"And what God has joined together let no man put asunder."

"Hoora!" continued Jonathan. "What's the price?" (The parson seemed to hesitate.) "How *much?* spit it out. Don't be afeared. You did it like a book. Here's a V; never mind the change. Send for a hack, landlord. Give us your bill; I've got her! Hail Columby!"

The poor fellow seemed to be entirely unable to control his joy; and ten minutes afterward he was on his way to the railroad depot with his wife. "the happiest man out of jail," said the eye-witness who described the scene.

The Doctor and his Patient.

Of all the professions, trades or occupations that engage the mind of men, that of physicians is the most diversified. In locating he has to find out the constitution of those he is called upon to visit, for it is frequently the case that success may be owing more to a deep and thorough knowledge of the constitution of the patient than more common-place applications. As an illustration of this, we will relate an anecdote of one of our old physicians, who, if he finds physic will not cure, tries other means, as the case may require.

Dr. G. had long been the attending physician of a lady long past her teens, and affected with certain disorders incident to a want of occupation, and the care of a family. She sends for the doctor in season and out of season; he rushes out in a 2.40 pace, and finds his patient physically perfectly well, but sad and lonely, and of course afflicted with blues. All he can do is to administer a "tincture," with a few drops of peppermint, and the patient is well for a day.

On one occasion, a cold, boisterous night, the doctor had just turned in, wrapping himself snugly in his blankets, with the hope of a quiet sleep, when a loud rap aroused him.

"Who is sick?" inquired the doctor, murmuring.

"Miss Sally Strickland, sir, she is a' most dead, expect she'll die before you get there."

"I'll be along," said the doctor, exclaiming to himself, "dog Miss Sally, I'll try to cure her this time."

The Doctor plods along through mud and mire, cold and rain, studying his application. When he arrived at the dwelling of Miss Sally, he finds her as usual in a depressed state of mind.

"Doctor," she said feebly, "I expect to die every moment; I am very low. Can you do anything for me?"

The doctor feels her pulse, nothing the matter, merely wanted company. The doctor became communicative.

"Miss Sally, I was having a terrible dream when your servant awoke me."

"What was it?" she eagerly inquired.

"I dreamed I was dead," continued the doctor, "and descended into the lower regions, where I met the "Old Scratch," who invited me to view his dominions. The inmates were engaged in different occupations—some playing cards, others swindling their neighbors; in fine all the pursuits they followed during life, they continued there. When he got through, he proclaimed to the four quarters of his dominions that all should go to bed, "for," said he, "Sally Strickland will be here directly, and there'll be no sleep in hell for a month."

The Doctor's speedy departure was increased to flight by the sight of a broom stick flourishing actively in his rear, but the remedy was effectual.

THE HOME OF THE POOR IN NEW YORK.—The Tribune says it is estimated that in the first, second, fourth, fifth and sixth Wards of that city, there are about 450 lodging houses of a very inferior character. The average number of male and female lodgers every night throughout the year, is said to be abont 25, a total of 1200,25 persons.

Three thousand pay as high as 3 cents per night for the privileges peculiar to a lodging house at that price; four thousand pay 6 cts., and the remainder 12 cents per night. Thus, about $90 for 3 cent beds, $240 for 6 cent beds, and $500 for 12 cent beds; or a total of $840, is paid every night for the meanest kind of accommodation in the name of lodgings. The amount annually, excepting every seventh night, which, in most cases, is thrown in by the magnanimous proprietors, is not less than $264,000. More than half this sum, or at least $150,000 of this amount besides large quantities of clothing and victuals, are procured from people who pay no more than a shilling a night for their lodgings or rents.

A large number of the 3 cent places are under ground; the accommodations being "a kind of fire in some corner or other," "several shavings covered over with fabrics of questionable character, the relics of a chair or stool, and mayhap, a table of incalculable origin." The "light of the world" is occasionally admitted by a door, or if anything should steal or otherwise abstract the bundle of shavings from the window, then for a time light gets in by its legitimate channel. The ventilation of the premises need not be described.

In the six penny houses, shavings, straw and various other collections of material constitute the resting spot for lodgers. In many of them, the aspect is much the same as that presented by the forecastle of an English vessel, excepting the absence of decent white wash. Hammocks may be observed slung between the riders of the apartment, while regions of darkness lay beyond human scan, the interior of which the boldness of exploration only would be able to describe.

The shilling, or twelve cent houses, are generally on a more respectable scale. The sheets on the beds are not allowed to be cleaned oftener then once in six weeks. Not more than four persons are expected to sleep in one bed at the same time, and five or six beds may be found in some rooms large enough for two persons only, under ordinary circumstances. In many of these houses rum is sold, much to the sacrifice of the peace of the community.

This line fills the column.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, John R. Williams, C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.
A. T. Summey, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the Mutual principle, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

Slaves are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D., William H. McKee, M. D., Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Medical Board of Consultation.
Q. Busbee, W. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.
A. T. Summey, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insuranc Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th. the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, M. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

ARTHUR'S
Self-Sealing
Fruit Cans,
For Sale by
E. J. ASTON.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm, and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The Vermifuge, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The Liver Pills, for the cure of Liver Complaint, all Bilious Derangements, Sick Headache, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLane's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,
60 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.
June 5, 1857. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power,* and *cheapness.* Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet,* with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $20! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American,* after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $20, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c.* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* New York. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash,* and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.
For sale by H. Lindsey, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis*, on application at ASTON'S.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received; at ASTON'S.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
March 20, 1856.—1y

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.
April, 17.

ONE DOLLAR WILL BUY

ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, namely, Dr. Sandford's Invigorator or *Liver* Remedy, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

Dr. Sandford's Invigorator is compounded entirely from new articles of medicine, namely, Gums.

Some idea of the strength of these gums may be formed when it is known that one bottle of the Invigorator contains as much strength as one hundred doses of Calomel, without any of its deleterious effects.

Though possessing rare medicinal powers, these Gums have been but little known to physicians, and never used in their prescriptions until used in the form of the *Invigorator*, which met with such unprecedented success as to induce the proprietor to offer it as a family medicine tried and known in its effects. It has rarely ever failed to cure *Liver* complaints in their worst forms.

Indigestion being caused by a deranged *Liver* is cured when the Liver is excited to action.

Jaundice is caused by an improper action of the *Liver*, and as a proof that the Invigorator relieves this disease let any one troubled with Jaundice take the Invigorator regularly one week, and their skin will begin to assume its original color.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the Invigorator. Take it in small doses on retiring, and it assists nature in her operations. By gradually diminishing the dose, the bowels are left in a healthy and active state, and work as regularly as clock work. Sick Headache is very soon relieved by taking a double dose of the *Invigorator*, which corrects all acidity and sourness of the stomach.

For an over-loaded stomach it has no equal, as it relieves all oppressive or uneasy feeling after eating heartily. For a family medicine generally, all who use it speak in the highest terms.

Dr. Sandford's Invigorator came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken and now we can eat anything edible without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.—*State Fact.*

There has never been tried in our family a remedy which has met with such unbounded success in the cure of diseases incident to children, as Dr. Sandford's Invigorator; nor is it alone for diseases of children that we use it; for it acts as a Cathartic so mildly and gently, and seems to renovate the system so thoroughly that we think we are doing a service to all in advising them when they need medicine to try this remedy. There are cases that have come under our notice where great benefit has been received in diseases of the *Liver*, Stomach and Bowels, where all other remedies failed to give relief. It has become so useful in our family that we will not be without it.—*Jacksonville Ala. Republican.*

Price one Dollar per Bottle.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 245 Broadway New York.
For sale by E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, May 21, 1857.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis*, the Vice of *Onanism*, or *Self Abuse*, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to give *Medical Advice Gratis*, to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to *furnish Medicines free of charge.*

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address, **Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN**, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
February 12, 1857. 1y

Dr. Clopton's Infirmary.

DR. JAS. CLOPTON, who has visited Raleigh, and all the principal towns in Carolina, for several years, practicing his profession, has permanently located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he is prepared to treat, *most successfully*, the following diseases, to-wit: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Scrofulous Cancers, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the skin, eyes, &c., arising from an impure state of the blood.

Testimonials of the highest character can be given, from the most respectable families of Carolina.

All communications must contain a three cent stamp to pay for the return letter.

TESTIMONIAL.

LEXINGTON, Davidson Co. N. C., May 11, 1857.

Dr. J. A. Clopton: Dear Sir:—Yours of May 6. was received at home (Jamestown, Guilford Co.) yesterday, but I had not then time to answer. I came here to-day to court, and made some inquiry as to the cases which had been under your care and attention, and learned that two very important cures had been effected by your medicines. That of Mr. Samuel Bingham, of Mocksville, and Archibald P. Carter, Esq., of Davie county, who were willing to testify in your behalf in the suit, had it not been settled. Mr. Mabry was also referring to an important cure of a young lady that was at his house as she went on her way to see you.

I have a small hard, dry scab on my cheek, which is getting a little sore. Doctor, what will cure it? It has been there for several years.

Most Respectfully,
GEORGE C. MENDENHALL.

More than 1000 cases have been cured. The names of a few will be given:—Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, N. C.; Archibald P. Carter, Mocksville; Miss Mattie Robertson, Pine Hall, N. C.; Wm. C. Adams, Madison, N. C.; Francis Dorsett, Pittsboro'; Mrs. John Holland, Fayetteville; T. W. Marshall, Beaufort. Circulars will be forwarded to any that may desire them.

July 9, 1857.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation OF HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

Arising from Excesses and Imprudencies in life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause they may have originated, *And no matter of how long standing,* Giving health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, general Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance & Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequently Black Spots flying before the eyes, with temporary Suffusion and loss of Sight; Want of Attention, great Mobility, Restlessness, with horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows loss of power, fatuity, and Epileptic Fits—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—*Insanity and Consumption?* The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

Infallible Remedy.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the *FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of Quack nostrums and Quack doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save long suffering, money, and exposure, by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and specific remedy.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is prepared directly according to the Rules of PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY, with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard Works of Medicine.

☞ $100 ☜

One hundred dollars will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good.—Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of VOLUNTARY testimony in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to

SCIENCE AND FAME.

100,000 *Bottles Have Been Sold*

and not a single instance of a failure has been reported!

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury or injurious Drug, but are purely Vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of Nov., 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, delivered to any Address,

Accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others.

Prepared and Sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, *Practical and Analytical Chemist.*
No. 52 South Tenth st., below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwall, Morgonton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's; Take no other.

Cures Guarantied.

June 4, 1857. y1

Call at "Lewis' Gallery."

THE interesting picture of "Mitchell's Falls" on Black Mountain, as Ambrotyped by *OSCAR M. LEWIS* of Asheville, and Lithographed by the finest Artist in the city of New York, is now received and ready for exhibition. It is a picture 10 by 14 inches, finished in "tints" and colored to nature, in the finest style of the art.

The picture is accompanied with a Key and Memorial, and can be had on application at "Lewis' Gallery," Main street, Asheville, at the following prices:

In "Tints," without frame and glass,	$2 00
Colored to Nature, without frame & glass,	3 00
In "Tints," Picture and Key framed in gilt and glass,	3 00
Colored to Nature, framed in gilt and glass.	4 00

Orders filled when accompanied with the cash, and pictures sent to any part of the State or elsewhere. [Asheville, Jan. 7, 1858.